

Statement-II

Funds allocated to States for Pulse Polio immunisation 1996-97

	Name of the State/UT	Funds for Pol & Transport	Funds for IEC
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.50	113.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.75	44.00
3.	Assam	57.25	79.00
4.	A&N Islands	5.50	11.00
5.	Bihar	111.50	172.00
6.	Chandigarh	4.00	8.00
7.	D&N Haveli	2.75	8.00
8.	Daman & Diu	5.50	11.00
9.	Gujarat	45.75	67.00
10.	Goa	4.00	11.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	41.00
12.	Haryana	32.00	61.00
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	37.75	52.00
14.	Karnataka	45.75	70.00
15.	Kerala	31.50	52.00
16.	Lakshadweep	2.75	8.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	103.25	145.00
18.	Maharashtra	75.50	100.00
19.	Meghalaya	16.25	26.00
20.	Manipur	22.00	29.00
21.	Mizoram	11.00	17.00
22.	Nagaland	19.25	26.00
23.	Orissa	69.50	100.00
24.	Punjab	34.00	61.00
25.	Rajasthan	71.75	103.00
26.	Sikkim	10.25	17.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	56.00	85.00
28.	Tripura	11.00	17.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	172.25	214.00
30.	West Bengal	46.00	67.00
31.	Delhi	20.00	37.00
32.	Pondicheery	8.00	17.00
	India	1253.25	1869.50

Poverty Rising in India

3403. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to the news-report captioned "Poverty rising in India; W.Bank" appearing in the 'Tribune' dated April 4, 1997;

(b) if so, the details of the facts reported therein;

(c) whether the Government have failed to achieve the aim to eliminate poverty from the country;

(d) if so, the difficulties being faced by Government in this regard; and

(e) the further plans of the Government to eliminate the poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the newspaper, a World Bank study, entitled "Poverty Reduction and the World Bank - Progress and Challenges in the 1990s" mentions that; (a) urban poverty has assumed massive proportions; (b) the Government is not doing enough to encourage the private sector to combat poverty; (c) further success in reducing poverty depends critically on the success of the on-going reforms; and (d) growth alone will not be sufficient to meet the needs of India's teeming millions.

(c) and (d) The percentage of people below the poverty line has reduced from 51.32 per cent in 1977-78 to 35.97 per cent in 1993-94.

(e) A number of programmes are being implemented to improve the quality of life and income of the poor. These include programmes for raising income and generating employment opportunities such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUEP). The Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan has adopted 7 per cent rate of economic growth which is likely to reduce the level of poverty significantly. Besides, it recognises the need for continuing direct state intervention for poverty alleviation and a re-designing of the self-employment and supplementary wage employment programmes in order to make them more effective instruments of poverty alleviation.

Slum Development Scheme

3404. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for the development of slums has been formulated by the Government in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of the cities in Uttar Pradesh where these has been implemented; and

(c) the stage at which the scheme stands at present?